

CHINA



MAIL.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1879.

日三十月十年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON—F. ALGER, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 151, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally—BEN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS—SAYLE & Co., Singapore, C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

CHINA—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KWEI & WALSHE, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. W. KESWICK.
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A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BRONNE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOSHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 5 per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

Bank.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £465,250.
RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—30, Threadneedle Street, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. J. POPE HENNESSY, C.M.G., GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 6th, 1879.

BENEFIT of Signora ROSA GENOLINI, Bellini's Celebrated Opera

"Norma."

MONDAY, 8th December, (On account of the Tarantula Ball taking place on TUESDAY, the 9th),

BENEFIT of Signor SERIOLO, Gounod's Grand Opera

"Faust."

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs KELLY and WALSHE'S.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, awarded the

GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX:

Quarts, £17 per Case of 1 doz. Pints, £18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st December.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED their Usual Assortment of CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, comprising:—

GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES. JEWELRY BOXES and SCENT CADDIES.

PRINCESS STATIONERY CABINETS. VELVET WORK BAGS.

WORK BOXES in Leather and Fancy Woods.

CARD TRAYS and SCRAP BOOKS. VELVET PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

STATUETTES.

Handsome Bound and Illustrated GIFT BOOKS, comprising:—

PICTURE GALLERY OF MODERN ART. SWITZERLAND ILLUSTRATED.

WOODLAND ROMANCE. THE BIRD, BY JULES MICHELET.

THE INSECT, BY JULES MICHELET. THE BIRD WORLD.

THE EPIC OF HADES.

A Large Assortment of Newest GIFT BOOKS for Boys and Girls.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, the Latest Novelties.

Elegantly Dressed FRENCH DOLLS.

DOLLS' PORTMANTEAUX, completely fitted.

SWIMMING and WASHING DOLLS.

MECHANICAL TOYS, in Great Variety.

DOLLS' PERAMBULATORS.

PUZZLES, GAMES, BRICKS.

HORSES and CARRIAGES, WHEELBARROWS.

DRUMS, TRUMPETS, GUNS and SWORDS.

THE PRESENT SEASON'S NOVELTIES in COSAQUES, comprising:—

HELEN'S BABIES' CRACKERS, PICTORIAL.

INCOGNITA, COMICAL and CLUB CRACKERS.

BELLES of the SEASON, &c., &c., &c.

PAINT BOXES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, December 2, 1879.

Intimations.

YEUNG CHUN CHONG.—I was a

Steward on board the Princess Charlotte nearly 15 Years. The Dr. (JENNETT) had shown me to make MILK PUNGER WINE, and I have followed doing the same and used Superior Materials or Staff which is made by Dr. Bennett, which may be drunk at any time without pernicious effect. Now I wish to be established on shore.—No. 62, WELLINGTON STREET.

QUAN CHEONG.

Hongkong, December 2, 1879.

TAKA-NIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., AGENTS.

FOR SALE, Large and Small COAL. Apply at a OFFICES, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL; or, to THOS. G. CLOVER, East Point.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th inst. until the 3rd Proximo, both days included.

A. NEWTON, Manager.

Hongkong, December 4, 1879.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be let.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, December 4, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date the WINE and SPIRIT Business of the Undersigned will be CARRIED ON at the New PREMISES, MARINE HOUSE, 15, Queen's Road Central, under the Name or Firm of ED. CHASTEL & Co.

ED. CHASTEL.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office on and after the 15th instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors, RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "RIEGER," Captain BOMME, will shortly load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

FOR SINGAPORE.

The Steamship "PATERDALE," Captain BENTLEY, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 3rd Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 27, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "SCINDIA," Captain WINDHAM, shortly due, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "GLENFALLOCH," Captain TAYLOR, will be despatched on or about the 6th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 27, 1879.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "GORDON CASTLE," Captain WARD, Commanding, expected here on or about the 10th inst., will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 2, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIBRE," Commandant REYNIER, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, December 5, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "ANADYR," Comm. DE BOISSEUIL BARON, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, December 5, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Bark "GARTMORN," Ellwood, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark "CHINAMAN," MacKenzie, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Ship "PRINCE FREDERICK," Chavaz, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG.

The A 1 German Bark "PALMA," Biron, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark "ELIZ BETH CHILDS," Lindbner, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG.

The A 1 German Bark "MAGELLAN," Sternberg, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark "CITY OF BOSTON," Crosby, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about 20th December.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG.

The A 1 German Brig "ALID," Captain BIER, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
 BEG to announce the ARRIVAL of the following First Class
 S. T. O. R. E. S., &c.
 Ex "OCEANIC,"
 "LORD OF THE ISLES,"
 And Other Late Arrivals.

Finest California BUTTER in Rolls.
 Good Cooking BUTTER in Kegs.
 Pine Apple CHEESE.
 Limburg CHEESE.
 Sap Sage CHEESE.
 Prime Gilly CHEESE.
 Fine Eastern HAM.
 Prime Eastern BACON.
 Prime Smoked SALMON.
 Smoked HERRINGS.
 Boston MACKEREL.
 SALMON BELGIES.
 Family PIC PORK and BEEF in Kegs.
 Pickled OX-TONGUES.
 Boneless and Good Dry CODFISH.
 SAUERKRAUT in Kegs.
 Finest CAVIARE and SARDELLES.

Fresh APPLES.
 "No Plus Ultra" APPLE RINGS.
 BICKORY NUTS.
 PECAN NUTS.
 BRAZIL NUTS.
 PEANUTS.
 COMB HONEY in Frames.
 Pure Orange BLOSSOM HONEY.
 BROOKHAM'S TURKEY & TONGUE.
 Do. LUNGH TONGUE.
 Do. Compressed HAM.
 L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed HAM.
 L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Corned BEEF.
 L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed TONGUE.
 Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. tins.
 Boneless Spiced PIG'S FEET.
 Assorted Devilled MEATS.
 Baked PORK and BEANS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER CAKES.
 CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s SODA BISCUITS.
 CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s OYST-TER CRACKERS.
 WAFER BISCUITS per Pound.
 OATMEAL in Casks.
 Fresh CORNMEAL.
 Cracked WHEAT.
 BUCK WHEAT.
 RYE FLOUR.
 HOMINY.

CUTTING'S Assorted JELLIES in Glass Pots.
 CUTTING'S Assorted DESSERT FRUITS.
 Do. QUEEN'S OLIVES.
 Do. PICKLED LIMES.
 Do. STUFFED PEPPERS.
 Do. ASPARAGUS.
 Do. Asst. Corned VEGETABLES.
 Do. Assorted PICKLES.
 Do. Assorted SAUCES.

White BEANS.
 Split PEAS.
 Mess' PORK and BEEF.
 BORDEN'S Condensed MILK (very fresh).
 &c., &c., &c.

CROUSE & BLACKWELL'S
 HOUSEHOLD STORES.

MULSOW'S
 Assorted German SAUSAGES.
 Do. DO. VEGETABLES.
 Long ASPARAGUS (very fine).

PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S
 SARDINES. Assorted PATES.

JOHN MOIR & SONS'
 Celebrated Family STORES.
 Game PIES, Veal and Ham PIES.
 Truffled SAUSAGES.
 Cambridge SAUSAGES.
 Bologna SAUSAGES.
 Pork SAUSAGES, SAVORIES.
 SALMON OULETS (in Indian Sauce).
 HADDOCK ROES, Fried SOLES.
 Kipper HERRINGS, BLOATERS.
 HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
 OATMEAL, &c., &c.

BOOKS!
BOOKS!!
BOOKS!!!
 The Latest and most Popular
 NOVELS,
 By FIRST-CLASS AUTHORS.
 DICTIONARIES,
 &c., &c., &c.

"Cable Coil," "Perfection" and "Empress of India"

TOBACCOES.
 Specially Selected CIGARS.
 Cavite CHEROOTS.
 Princess CHEROOTS.
 Cavite CIGARS.
 Princess CIGARS.
 Aroceros CIGARS.
 Vegueros CIGARS.
 Choice No. 3 Melaig CHEROOTS.
 Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

REVOLVERS & RIFLES.
 Breech loading Central Fire FOWLING PIECES.
 Electro-Plated "British Bull Dog" REVOLVERS.
 SMITH AND WESSON'S REVOLVERS.
 COLE'S DERINGER PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS.
 CARTRIDGES, &c., &c.

Hongkong, October 15, 1879.

For Sale.

Volume Eighth of the
 "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 2.—Vol. VIII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Comparative Chinese Family Law.
 Fawcison and His English Translators.
 Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
 Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
 Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
 Hongkong, November 28, 1879.

WASHING BOOKS.
 (In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
 CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

NOW READY.

CHENG-SHUI; or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
 BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR BELIEFS, in three Lectures, By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
 Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.
 HE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.
 At the "China Mail Office."

NOW READY.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
 Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's
 ESS: YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—
 and GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET; OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET POWDER; FLORIDA WATER.
 PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
 Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English Perfumery.
 Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
 24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK "A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."
 31may79

TO LET.

THE BASEMENT of HOUSE, No. 4, Praya East, MARINE LOT No. 65 (formerly known as the "Blue House") with possession on 1st January, proximo.
 Apply to
 MEYER & Co.
 Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—EAST.

SIX ROOMS, upon BONHAM and ROBINSON ROADS. GAS, WATER, FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, STABLE and TENNIS LAWN.
 Apply to
 SHARP & DANBY,
 No. 6, Queen's Road Central.
 Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GOD-DOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT 10. Possession from 1st December next. Also, the TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, now in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL. Possession from 1st December.
 Apply to
 DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.
 Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in GODDOWNS in PRIDDA'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.
 Apply to
 G. R. LAMBERT.
 Hongkong, August 8, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODDOWNS.
 Apply to
 MEYER & Co.
 Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

Steam.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIIGATA MARU, Captain WALKER, due here on or about the 8th Dec., will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th Dec., at Day-light.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 p.m. of 12th Dec. No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE.....Cabin \$80. Steerage \$15.

YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI.....Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

A Reduction is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, November 29, 1879. del3

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALOUTTA

AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th December, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. AMAZON, Commandant LORMIER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 12th December, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879. del3

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th December, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 23rd December. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879. de24

Accidental & Oriental Steam Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES.

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GAZEL will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, January 14th, 1880, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of the 13th January. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, December 4, 1879. del3

Insurances.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, Terms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 " Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 4, 1874.

Insurances.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2ju80

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3ju80

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 208,370

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION, 25th April, 1879.....Tls. 856,370

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. W. BOYD, Esq. | W. MEYERINK, Esq.

C. LUCAS, Esq. | S. D. WEBB, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq., Agent.

3, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12% for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879. 1oc80

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

NOTICE.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

No. 5122.—DECEMBER 6, 1879.]

Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. H. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

**DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE.**

Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE."

Protected under the Trade Marks Act (98 and 99

Vict., ch. 91).—Enacted by the "Queen's

Most Excellent Majesty," 30th

August, 1876.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to

Dr. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Sole Right

to the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in Eng-

land, Australia, Africa, China,

Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A.D.

1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt,

and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY FOR

Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement,

Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostra-

tion, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive,

Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutri-

tion, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline,

and all morbid Conditions of the System de-

pendent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the

Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain,

Nerves and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing

Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and

Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-Electric

Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous

Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart

Diseases, from whatever cause.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VIS-**ITING OR RESIDING IN HOT****CLIMATES.**—Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa,

and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in

the most perfectly assimilable form the essential

Vitalising properties of Phosphorus, which re-

vitalises the Exhausted Functions of Life when

impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large

number of Testimonials from all parts of the

World, freely offered from private persons;

Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men

who are well known, speak of its marvellous

powers in Nervous Debility, Want of

Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases,

and as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.

CAUTION.—The name, Dr. LALOR'S

PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass

of each bottle, and the genuine PHOS-

PHODYNE is manufactured only at Dr.

LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England.

Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal

Proceedings will be taken against all Persons

selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle

bears the Royal Government Stamp, with the

words, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London,

England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable

Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FOR-

GERY.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,

Of Bay House, 32, Gaiusford St., London,

ENGLAND.

(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of

Phosphodyne.)

Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any

Court of Law in London, England, and he re-

spectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the

Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right,

against Falsehood and Fraud.

A BASE FRAUD is being per-

petrated by the Advertisement

of a Worthless Imitation of Dr.

LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the

Newspaper Press of India and the

Colonies, the nature of which may

be guessed from the fact that the

originators of these Advertise-

ments DO NOT, AND DARE NOT

insert them in the Papers Publish-

ed in the United Kingdom, neither

may the Spurious Article, sought

to be Foisted upon the Public

abroad, BE SOLD in the British

Isles.

PHOSPHODYNE was Discovered and so

named by Dr. R. D. LALOR in the year 1862.

The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at

Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864.

This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. LALOR'S

Testimonials, the dates of which have been

fraudulently altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867,

as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been

basely Pirated by the Parties Advertising the

False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters,

with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine

"PHOSPHODYNE" bears the Christian and

Surname, with Address, as above; also the Re-

gistered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE,"

to copy which is Felony.

Appointed Agents for Dr. LALOR'S

Phosphodyne in India and China.—

TEACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona;

SMITH, STANLEY & Co., and BATHURST and

Co., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'HARA

& Co., Bangalore; RANGON DISPENSARY, No.

215, Dalhousie Street; E. GILLON Co., Lahore;

J. LEWIS & Co., Shanghai, China; Hong

Kong DISPENSARY, Hong Kong; and all the

Leading Merchants in India and China.

Copies of Dr. LALOR'S Prospectus, "The

Origin of Life and Causes of Death" on the

Phosphoric Treatment, may be had on applica-

tion to any of Dr. LALOR'S Agents.

Intimations.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

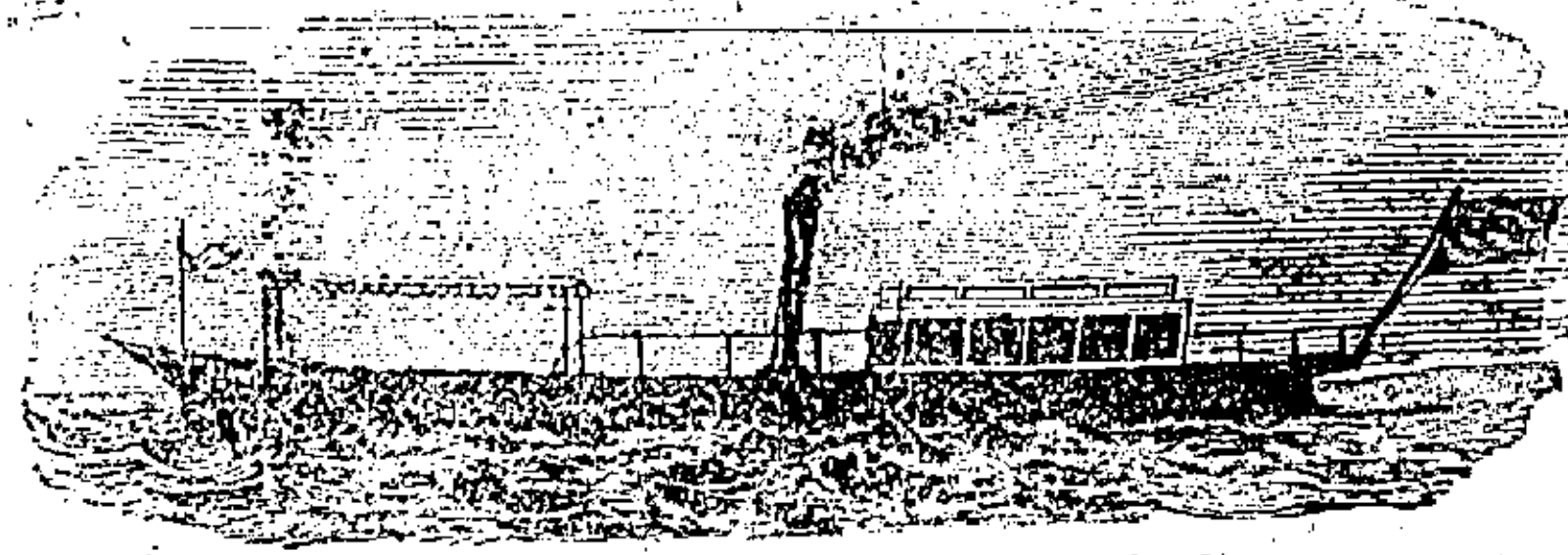
TRADE MARK.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthening of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Machinery Constructed for Boats Built Abroad.

YARROW & CO.

(Late YARROW & MEDLEY).

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

9nov79 1w 52t 9nov80

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD LAXATIVE FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

5ap79 1w 52t 5ap80

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins

have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London,

etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14c78 1c 52t 14c79

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKLEY'S**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH, AND TINS, 6D. 1/2, 2D. AND 4D. EACH.

OAKLEY'S**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S**SILVERSMITHS SOAP**

(NON-MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKLEY'S**WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., & 4D. EACH, & 15. BOXES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF BLACK LEAD, WHITE LEAD, AND ZINC. WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

17my79 1w 52t 17my80

NEWS FOR HOME.**The Overland China Mail.**

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 5c extra) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50).

Orders should be sent to G. S. MURRAY, BARR, China Mail Office, 2, Wyncham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Mr. Andrew Wind,

News Agent, &c.

138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point, Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.

THE WEAK MADE STRONG.

BY

NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.

Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt, being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Hassall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, as it imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating effects.

Directions.—A Wine-glassful twice or three times a day. The Extract should be kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, O. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House, East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

4jan79 1w 52t

GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S**STEEL PENS.**

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**CHLORODYNE.**

(Ex Army M.D. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, being the inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribed it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for cough, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Arratoon* Apsar, Captain A. B. MACRAE, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also hereby informed that any Claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 13th instant.

D. SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 5, 1879. de14

BRITISH SHIP BELTED WILL, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNÉES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879. tf

BRITISH BARQUE *PAMPERO*, FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNÉES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 18, 1879. tf

Notice of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. HEINRICH EBEL retired from our firm on the 22nd August last, and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY therein CEASED from that date.

HERTON, EBEL & CO.

Hoihow, November 15th, 1879.

OUR Business will in future be carried on under the firm or style of HERTON & Co. Mr. LOUIS JÜDELL is authorized to sign the firm's name.

HERTON, EBEL & CO.

Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong, November 15th, 1879. de15

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. C. BRAUN in our Firm, CEASED on the 23rd September A.C.

Mr. C. STIEBEL is authorized to SIGN our Firm.

REISS & Co.,

Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Hongkong, October 3, 1879. je3

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER

AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. See80

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. See80

Intimations.

LOST.

A PARCEL of MANILA LOTTERY TICKETS ex *Emeralda* from MANILA, November 11th, containing the following Numbers, for the December drawing—

28 Tickets.....No.	1,940 @	1,962
28 " " "	2,633 "	2,645
28 " " "	3,768 "	3,790
28 " " "	4,397 "	4,419
28 " " "	5,848 "	5,870
28 " " "	6,196 "	6,219
28 " " "	7,790 "	7,813
28 " " "	8,479 "	8,502
28 " " "	9,081 "	9,104
28 " " "	10,471 "	10,494
28 " " "	11,496 "	11,519

The Manila Government have been notified of the Loss, and any Prizes which may be drawn on the above Tickets will not be paid.

The Finder will be suitably Rewarded, if necessary, by Returning the package to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

LOST.

A SMALL Black and Tan TERRIER, answers to the name of "FORGE."

\$5 Reward will be given.

Address: No. 12, Praya East, Hongkong, November 16, 1879.

Intimations.

VICTORIA REGATTA. TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 19TH AND 20TH DECEMBER, 1879.

FIRST DAY,

Friday, 19th December, 1879.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M.—Junior Sculls. For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Entrance \$5. Distance One Mile. Prize, "Brokers' Cup." Open to any one who has never won a Sculling Race in China and Japan.

SECOND RACE.—1.30 P.M.—For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Outriggers Boats excluded.

THIRD RACE.—2 P.M.—The "Chairman's Cup," for Four Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One mile-and-a-half. Entrance \$10.

FOURTH RACE.—2.30 P.M.—For Men-of-War Gigs and Whalers. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 8 seconds per Oar.

FIFTH RACE.—3 P.M.—"Senior Sculls," Cup presented by the Police Community. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$5.

SIXTH RACE.—3.30 P.M.—For House Boats and Gigs pulled by Chinamen. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

SEVENTH RACE.—4 P.M.—International Race. "Challenge Cup," presented by the Merchants of Hongkong—for Four-Oared Canton Cutters. To be won two consecutive years before being held. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

SAILING RACE.—For Men-of-War's Boats, any rig. Entrance \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

SAILING RACE.—For Sailing Ships' Boats only. Entrance \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

YACHT RACE.—For all Yachts. Entrance \$5. Time allowed for Tonnage, 15 seconds per ton. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

SECOND DAY,

Saturday, 20th December, 1879.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M.—For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Winner of Sixth Race on first day excluded. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

THIRD RACE.—2 P.M.—"Members' Cup," presented by Members of the Victoria Recreation Club—for Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One mile-and-a-half. Entrance \$10. Winner of "The Chairman's Cup" excluded.

FOURTH RACE.—2.30 P.M.—For Men-of-War Cutters. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10. No time allowed for Oars.

FIFTH RACE.—3 P.M.—"Ladies' Purse," for Single Pair Sculling Boats. Round Stake Boats and back to Flag Ship. Entrance \$5. Open to anyone who has never won a Sculling Race in China or Japan previous to this Meeting.

SIXTH RACE.—3.30 P.M.—"German Cup," open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Victoria Recreation Club, to be rowed in Canton Fours. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

SEVENTH RACE.—4 P.M.—Race between Officers of H. M. S. *Iron Duke* and Officers of H. M. Fleet in harbour. Cup presented by the Members of the Hongkong Club. To be rowed in 5 or 6 oared K.N. Gigs or Whalers. Time allowance, 6 seconds per Oar. Any number of Boats on either side allowed to compete. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

EIGHTH RACE.—4.30 P.M.—"American Cup," open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Victoria Recreation Club, to be rowed in Canton Fours. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

SAILING RACE.—For all open Boats, Chinese excluded. Entrance \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

YACHT RACE.—For all Yachts. Entrance \$5. Time allowed for Tonnage, 15 seconds per ton. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

L. B. FRIEND, Hon. Secretary, Victoria Recreation Club. Entries will be received by—Messrs H. E. WOODHOUSE, E. BEART, W. HYNES, Captain ANNESLEY, R.N., Lieut. J. A. BENNETT, 27th Regt.; or to L. B. FRIEND (Hon. Secretary).

Hongkong, November 26, 1879. de20

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

MR. J. F. SHUSTER begs to announce that he carries on from this Date the above Establishment, as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The House is now being THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and RE-FURNISHED. MR. SHUSTER hopes by strict attention to Business, and by supplying the Best of LIQUORS, to merit a share of Public Patronage. The house has AMPLE ACCOMMODATION for BOARDERS, who will meet with every comfort. The Table will be of the Best and the Charges strictly Moderate. The Proprietor will be at all times ready to supply PRIVATE PARTIES and to provide DINNERS for PARTIES of SIX and upwards on very REASONABLE TERMS.

THE BOWLING ALLEYS ARE TO BE RE-LAID.

English and American

BILLIARD TABLES.

Tiffin at ONE; Dinner at SEVEN.

WINE and SPIRITS

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, November 5, 1879.

Intimations.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

FOR FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Head Office, Surrey Street, Norwich.

London Office, 50, Fleet Street.

CAPITAL, £1,100,000.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

BIRLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1879. de19

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

W. E. SPRATT & Co. have lately added an EXTENSIVE MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.

The DIMENSIONS of the DOCK are—460 Feet, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft. Office, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, October 4, 1879. 40c80

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Capt. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 10th Inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879. de10

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.50.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 9th Dec., at Noon, at his Auction

Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

2 bales Scarlet BLANKETS,

1 bale Green do.

2 bales Brown Pilot Cloth.

Tweeds, Flannel, Serge, Woollen Mitts,

Wool Scarves, Undershirts, Drawers,

Socks, etc.

8 casks Soda Crystals.

5 cases Leaf Sugar.

40 doz. Day and Martin's Shoe Black-

ing in bottles.

10 cases Sardines in $\frac{1}{2}$ tins.

20 cases do. in $\frac{1}{4}$ tins.

10 cases Green Peas.

An Invoice of Morton's Oilman's

STORES, comprising: Muscatel Raisins,

Currants, Jams in 1-lb. tins, Marmalade

in 1-lb. tins, Chocolate and Milk, Figs,

Table Salt, Table Vinegar, Salad Oil,

Pickles, Olives, etc.

5 cases English Hams.

15 kegs each 25-lbs. Butter.

10 cases Borden's Milk.

40 drums Hubback's Pale Boiled Oil.

1 cask do. White Lead.

3 barrels Beef.

100 Ash Oars, assorted sizes.

2 bales Calcutta Cotton Sewing.

White Turkish Towels, Braces, Thread,

Huckaback Towels, Revolvers, Car-

tridges, Envelopes, Glassware, Candles,

Gilt Buttons, etc.

30 cases one star Hennessy's Brandy.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1879. de9

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Moray* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879. de18

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

HAZEL HOLME, British barque, Capt. J. Wm. Millican.—Vogel & Co.

OBORON, German barque, Captain St. S. Schmidt.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

PALMA, German barque, Capt. Binge.—Melchers & Co.

HONGKONG, German 3-masted schooner, Captain Carl Oom.—Wideler & Co.

PRIMO, Russian ship, Captain Th. W. Bergman.—Order.

UNDINE, German barque, Captain F. Kruse.—Melchers & Co.

Moses B. Tower, American barkentine, Capt. O. Hall.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ARNHOLD, British steamer, Capt. Thom-

son.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

AMON RAZD, American barque, Capt. J. H. Killean.—Melchers & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 5, *Moray*, British steamer, 1427, Butcher, Calcutta Nov. 20, Penang 25, and Singapore 29, 6 p.m., General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Dec. 5, *Cheong Hock Kian*, British str., 956, F. Webb, Penang Nov. 25, and Singapore 28, General.—BUN HIN CHAN.

Dec. 5, *Diamonds*, British steamer, 514, B. Thebaud, Amoy Dec. 5, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

Dec. 5, *Yotung*, British steamer, 286, D. McDougall, Swatow Dec. 5, General.—KWOK ACHONG.

Dec. 6, *Alice Reed*, American barque, 873, J. H. Killoran, Newcastle Oct. 11, Coal.—MELCHERS & Co.

Dec. 6, *Endymion*, British ship, from Whampoa.

Dec. 6, *Glenfalloch*, British steamer, 1418, A. H. Taylor, Amoy Dec. 5, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 6, *Belle of Oregon*, for Manila.

6, *Peshawar*, for Shanghai.

6, *China* (Ger.), for Shanghai.

6, *Atoll*, for Swatow.

6, *Teheran*, for Europe, &c.

6, *Margrethe*, for Tournon.

CLEARED.

Diamonds, for Manila.

Namoa, for Coast Ports.

H. Printenberg, for Manila.

Dale, for Saigon.

Cheong Hock Kian, for Swatow.

Hainan, for Holhow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Moray*, from Calcutta, &c., Mrs. Beaumont, and 334 Deck.

Per *Cheong Hock Kian*, from Penang and Singapore, 256 Chinese.

Per *Diamonds*, from Amoy, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, child and servant, 2 Europeans and 275 Chinese deck; for Manila 220 men and 20 boys.

Per *Yotung*, from Swatow, Messrs. Storer, and Moxham, and 103 Chinese.

statement that we call attention to the paragraph, but simply because the latter holds out the possibility of Mr Parnell being amongst those mentioned as arrested.

By a *lapis pennis* the death of the Chief Engineer of the *Conquest* was attributed, in our last night's paper, to cholera; it should have been small-pox, as was evident from the context.

A FIRE broke out this evening about 5 o'clock in a house in East Street a few doors above Upper Lascar Row. The whole of the Government Engines, both steam and manual, turned out under Superintendent Oresch, with their hose reels and ladders. There were also several hand-engines belonging to private companies. The fire extended in an easterly direction from the back of the buildings until it caught a Malay Boarding house on which it seemed to secure a thorough hold. It is not, however, likely to spread. There was an abundant supply of water from a hydrant in the immediate vicinity, and four or five engines were quickly at work, the others remaining in reserve in case of need. The locality is crowded and thickly populated and had havoc would be the result but for the strenuous exertions of the several fire brigades who mustered in good force. A party of Blue Jackets and Marines, under Lieut. Carrow and Mr. Cullinane, from the *Victor Emmanuel*, appeared on the ground about half an hour after the alarm had been given. The Blue Jackets were set to work to pull down the shutters and wood-work of the verandahs opposite, and the Marines, who were under arms, were posted so as to prevent crowding on the men at work on the engines. The fire is still burning (6.30 p.m.), but is well in hand and not likely to do more than destroy about half a dozen houses.

THE resignation of Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., the Governor of Hongkong previous to Mr. Hennessy, and for the last two years and a half the Governor of Queensland, is probably in the hands of Her Majesty by this time. With great regret we learn that Sir Arthur has had a partial stroke of paralysis and has been ordered home. It is extremely improbable, we believe, that he will return to the Colonies to finish his term, and if the position he now holds be declared vacant, Mr. Hennessy, we are glad to be told, is the first on the list for promotion. Nobody here will grudge him that advancement in the Colonial Service to which his unquestioning obedience of Downing Street no doubt entitles him in the eyes of those who dispense favours there. In the Government of the Colony to which it is probable that Mr. Hennessy will be removed, he will be assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the responsible ministers of the Crown. The Legislature is formed of two Houses of Parliament, the Legislative Council or the Upper House, and the Lower House or Legislative Assembly. The members of the Council are nominated by the Governor, and hold their offices for life. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by the suffrages of the people. There is no property qualification required for membership in either branch of the Legislature. The voting for members of the Assembly is by ballot. The franchise is on the most liberal footing, every man of 21 years, who has resided as much as six months in the locality, having a vote. Persons having property, either leasehold or freehold, or a licence to depasture lands from the Government in any electoral district in which they do not reside, have the right of a vote in any district in which such property may be situated, as well as in the district for which they claim as residents. In the Upper Chamber of the Legislature there are at present 23 members, including the President of the Council. The Lower House has 43 members, each representing one electoral district. The most northerly district in the Colony, Somerset, is as yet unrepresented. It contains only 101 male adults, according to the census of May 1st, 1876, exclusive of Chinese and Polynesians, who are not possessed of the franchise. Queensland became a colony in 1859, the territory having been then separated from New South Wales. In the retirement of Sir Arthur Kennedy, before whom a bright future in the service of the Colonies was, as everyone thoroughly believed, in store, the Government loses a quiet, honest-dealing, conscientious, hard-working, independent and yet popular servant, and the Colonial Service is deprived of an able, well-trained, capable, sensible and personally likeable Governor who possesses that great desideratum in all officials—an earnest desire to establish in himself a reward to them that do well and a terror to evil-doers, an earnest desire to do right in his rule, to preserve the balance of liberty between all men, between all races and classes. A. E. Kennedy, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, entered the army as ensign in the 11th Regt. 1847, Lieut. 1852; Capt. 68th Light Infantry 1847; retired from the army in 1848 to accept civil employment; was selected (while serving in the army) in 1846 to fill the office of county inspector under the board of works; and served uninterruptedly during the Irish famine, as inspector under Sir John Burgoyne's relief commission; and subsequently as inspector of poor laws, till the office was abolished in 1851; he was appointed governor of the "Gambia," and transferred to Sierra Leone in 1852; appointed consul-general of the adjoining Sherbro County, in 1854; and removed in the same year to the government of Western Australia; administered the latter government without interruption till February, 1862; created Companion of the Bath in 1862; appointed governor of Vancouver's Island, November, 1863; governor of the West Africa Settlements, November, 1867; governor of Hongkong 1872; and governor of Queensland, 1877. He was made a K. C. M. G. in 1877, and a K. C. B. in 1878. It is of course too

early yet to enter into the question of where Mr. Hennessy's successor will come from and who he will be. The present Governor will leave behind him, if he goes as soon as this line of promotion would necessarily indicate, a large number of imperfect plans, some in truth quite in embryo. The interests of the criminal Chinese may suffer by these schemes not being carried out, but those who look the whole question of this present position and importance of this Colony, the future that is before her, holdy in the face, may find advantages in the course of events here foreboded which outweigh these little hardships to our Chinese fellow-subjects.

THE *Straits Times* of the 26th ult. contains the following:—The Troopship *Orontes*, with the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Buffs on board, arrived this forenoon somewhat unexpectedly. It has not yet been decided when the Buffs will land, and the date of the departure of the *Orontes* with the 14th Highlanders has not been fixed. It is supposed, however, that she will stay here for a few days.

THE French have in contemplation to discontinue their present system of capital punishment by the guillotine, and to adopt electricity as a preferable means of disposing of condemned criminals. A severe shock would result in instantaneous death. It is expected that a Bill providing for the change will be brought before the French Chamber during its next session.

THE correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* at Bombay, telegraphing the latest items of Mail news, says:—
"The Government have put out distinct feelers as to escaping war with Burnah. First the *Times* had a leader distinctly denying the necessity for war. On the heels of this followed similar declarations in other London papers, too distinct to leave any doubt as to their origin. . . . There is a strong wish to close this era of wars, and a new policy certainly will follow the Liberals to power. The demand is general for Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. There is no longer any secret that Lord Beaconsfield's policy will be reversed."

In February next there will be five Sundays. This fact occurs but three times in a century. Thus, after 1880 we shall have to wait until 1920 before the shortest month in the year can again boast of five Sundays.

ROWING PROSPECTS.

During the week the various crews have been in daily practice, and as they have been in training for the past fortnight, some idea can be formed of their respective merits. For the Chairman's Cup the event may at present be considered open. Mr. Wingrove having preferred histrionic to aquatic honours has relinquished his seat as 'bow' in the *Sylph*. The stroke thereof, (and for the matter of that the occupant of the after thwart of the *Victoria*), have been gazed wistfully after in the Lyceum Pass by their deserted crews, wandering disconsolate along Murray Pier, as "sheep having no shepherd." But the inevitable and unanswerable explanation will readily suggest itself to any Colonist of a month's standing, that the "Ole Ole Custom" "rules the roost" from Government House to the Boat Race. Whether the motto will hold good on the 19th and 20th of this moon remains in the womb of the future.

The performances of the *Zeila*, as a boat, have been disappointing. No crew we have seen in her do her justice, nor are they at present sufficiently "together" to sit her. In other words she requires a crew of "watermen," of which she only possesses two, in her stroke and bow. The *Thistle* has been out with her Chairman's crew pretty regularly. Stroke has been giving his No. 2 plenty of work, and with advantage;—but No. 3, though painstaking, is weak for the place, nor does "form" come to his assistance. No. 2 in the *Victoria* is rowing well, and sets a laudable example in reaching well out, and rowing with a straight back, a somewhat *rara avis* in Hongkong. The best race of the meeting, as we pointed out the other day, still promises to be that for the International Cup. Mr. Woodin has most wisely taken his Chairman's bow, in place of Mr. Ritchie, who somehow falls short of that excellence of which he gave promise. A twelve-stone man "screwing" in a crank craft like the *Zeila* is liable to disturb her equilibrium. As at present constituted the "English" will form a good crew, and if they can sit their boat, will make a race of it. Were the race to be rowed to-day the "Irish" would win easily, but there remains another fortnight before the race, and bow and stroke of the Hibernians are somewhat fine, and must be left off now and again. The Irish are the only crew at present "together." Bow has developed into a neat oarsman, hardworking and conscientious; Mr. Holliday does a power of work, and Mr. Murphy has certainly improved, though he still is the weak point in the boat. Mr. Travers is rowing much the same; he does not row long enough, and feathers often under water, a fault fraught with fatal results in anything like rough water.

For the American Cup we hear of two crews having been formed, and the race should afford good sport. A Service boat has entered against the *Victoria* Club.

SERVICE CREW. V. R. C.
1 Lt. Bennett, 27th Regt. 1 Mr. Dunman.
2 Lt. Murphy, R.A. 2 Mr. Fenton.
3 Lt. Coker, R.A. 3 Mr. Holliday.
4 Lt. Friend, R.A. (Stroke). Mr. Travers (Stroke).

These crews have not yet been out, but as they all are rowing in other boats, a few times should get them "together," and a good race may fairly be anticipated.

As regards the sailing, no one will give Mr. Dunman much trouble for the "Ladies' Purse," and Mr. Woodin should secure the "Seniors." Practice for the "Juniors" seems to culminate every evening in some would-be Sadler swimming for his life somewhere near the Flagship. Did the V. R. C. possess a Captain, none of the aforesaid young gentlemen would be allowed to take out the new sailing boats; they are welcome to risk their own lives, but not to damage Club property.

The officers of the Fleet are in practice to row the *Iron Duke*. Amongst the crew we noticed Commander Annesley, Lieut. Thomas, and Lieut. Moody. Having the advantage of daily practice, they should win.

The much-vaunted question of the time allowance for oars militates much against the interest taken in the races for irrigated boats. The number of seconds to be allowed

per oar will vary according to the state of the water. For example, on a smooth day, an allowance of 16 seconds between a four-oar and a six-oar may be correct; but let the water be rough, and double the allowance will barely be sufficient. It is a pity that there could not be a race for each description of boat. But where would the time-honoured "Ole Ole Custom" be?

LATE TELEGRAMS.

London, Nov. 11.—At the annual banquet given by the Lord Mayor at Guildhall last night, Lord Beaconsfield made a speech in which he said he believed the present revival of trade to be real because it was universal. With reference to the unsettled state of Ireland, he said that the Government was anxiously watching affairs there, and added that the Irish had never appeared to England in vain had they a grievance which required redress. His lordship described the late operations in Afghanistan as a series of brilliant successes. Our frontier had been secured and the supremacy of our arms maintained and British influence in Central Asia established. The message of the British Embassy at Kabul was a dark calamity which was unavoidable, because it was due to treachery. His lordship then defended in the warmest manner the Viceroy of India, whom he eulogised for his great sagacity and resources, and governing capabilities. With reference to European politics, his lordship said he believed that the peace of Europe would be maintained for a long period, because all the Great Powers recognised the necessity of it. It was, however, he said, essential that England should maintain her position in the Councils of Europe, otherwise he regarded war as probable. His lordship made no allusion to the rumoured dissolution of Parliament, or our future policy in Afghanistan.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 10.—Prince Dolgorouki, the Commander of the Russian forces at Dengitope, has been recalled.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.—The Russian press interpret the speech of Lord Beaconsfield at the Guildhall in a pacific sense, in view of the forthcoming elections in Great Britain.

Sinla, Nov. 13.—The Bala Hissar is being rapidly dismantled, and destruction of the gunpowder has commenced, sufficient being kept to meet requirements. General Baker on the 8th surrounded the Indiki village in the Chardak valley, and between forty and fifty soldiers were made prisoners. Information has been received of the whereabouts of sixty more. A quantity of arms was found there, a heavy fire of grain being inflicted on the village. From Kurram, it is reported that the Chakmanians have submitted to our terms.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 13.—It is proposed to construct a railway between Orenburg, Tashkent, and the Indian-Russian frontier. The Grand Duke Alexander visits Vienna at the invitation of the Emperor of Austria.

Constantinople, Nov. 4.—The Sultan has declared to Sir H. Layard that his ministry has submitted a scheme for immediate reforms in Asia Minor, but says that his authority would be weakened, if it appeared that the act was dictated by England.

London, Nov. 15.—The Duke of Argyll, in a speech at Leeds, said he was opposed to the policy of absolute non-intervention, and would refuse to allow Russia to take Afghanistan. Russia was unable to attack India without the aid of Persia. He denied that the war with Afghanistan was owing to the reception of the Russian mission at Kabul, and said that the British Government had all along determined to quarrel with Shere Ali. He characterised the Afghan policy of the Government as cruel and base and gave it as his opinion that the masses of the British army at Kabul was owing to the persistent obstinacy of the Government. In conclusion, he said that the policy of the Government was attended with failure in Europe and dishonour in Asia.

Mr. Forster also made a speech at Leeds yesterday, in which he said it was impossible to keep the British troops in Afghanistan without annexing the country. The real danger, he said, to India was not the approach of Russia, but the burden of taxation and discontent engendered thereby. He deprecated burdening India with the cost of the Afghan war.

The semi-official *Agence Russe* contradicts the rumour that negotiations were in progress for the settlement of Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 15.—The *Golos* announces that the Porte has empowered the vessels of those Powers who are undesirable of British domination in Turkey to enter the Sea of Marmora.

General Tergukasoff has returned to Tikhikuli.

Sourry prevails among the Russian troops composing the Tekke Turcoman expedition.

London, Nov. 15.—Dr. Hunter has delivered two lectures in Edinburgh during which he said that the benefits of British rule in India were the redeeming of the country from anarchy and barbarism, securing peace, developing trade, industry, and education, and local self government. Such results proved the injustice and partiality of those seeing nothing in India but the defects of British administration. Dr. Hunter urged the further recognition of the natives, not only in administration but in a political direction. He hoped for the time when there would be a Representative Council of natives of India who would assist the Viceroy like the Vice-regal Council.

London, Nov. 24.—Sir Garnet Wolseley has stormed Secoceni's stronghold. Affairs in the Transvaal are less threatening.

London, Nov. 27.—Mr. Gladstone and the Earl of Dalkeith have spoken in favour of the local autonomy of Ireland.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. O. B. Phunket).
Saturday, Dec. 6.

A DRUNKEN LOAFER.

Thomas King, 35, an American engineer, unemployed, admitted being drunk and incapable in Tank Lane yesterday evening, and having been five times previously convicted during the last two years, was ordered to find two sureties in £10 each for his good behaviour or to be imprisoned for three months.

A CHINESE KIDNEY.

Pua Ai, 20, a coolie, charged with being in unlawful possession of two side channel bridges, said that on stopping on to one of the bridges a nail ran into his foot, and he took up the two bridges for the purpose of driving in the nails for fear some one else might also get his foot torn. He admitted a former conviction of larceny of clothing. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor.

MAN FOUND DROWNED.

An inquest was held this afternoon (6th), at the Government Civil Hospital, before the Coroner, C. V. Creagh, Esq., and the following gentlemen as a jury: Messrs E. C. Ray, A. Wemyss, and C. A. Von Bentigvini, on the body of a Chinese male, name unknown.

P. C. No. 141, Chan Akun, stated that about 8 o'clock yesterday morning he found the body floating in the harbour opposite Bowring, Praya East. He had it removed to the Civil Hospital.

Dr. Wharry, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, stated, the body was brought to the hospital yesterday morning about half-past 10 o'clock. It had been dead about two days. It was that of a Chinese male about twenty-five years of age and fairly nourished. On account of its having been in the water the eyelids had been nibbled by fish. There are no other marks on the body, and from the external appearances he concluded that death had resulted from drowning.

The Police, it was proved, had made every endeavour, by means of printed notices and personal enquiries, to find the relatives of the deceased, but without success.

Verdict,—"Found drowned."

CONFUCIUS AND CARLYLE.

(Communicated.)

This day (Dec. 4) is a memorable day in the Calendar of this country. It is the birthday of its great Teacher, K'ung-futzu i.e. our master K'ung, holy Teacher of ancient times. Strangely enough it is also, the birthday of Thomas Carlyle, surely also a great Teacher, who this day attains his 84th year. The master said:—"The wise have gladness and the virtuous (仁) live [long] to old age." But it is not any idle purpose that prompts us to note this remarkable coincidence. Mencius said:—"Sun was born in Chu-fung and died in Ming-tiao: Wan Wang was born in Chou, and died in Pei-ying. Those regions were removed from each other more than a thousand li; and the age of the one after that of the other was more than a thousand years. But the principles of their teaching were one, like the two halves of a seal." Indeed the teaching of such men must necessarily be the same, only in many cases the dialect or the symbols with which they express themselves are different. For Truth is one; and the different representations which the Teachers of Humanity in different ages give of it are only different in that they are views of the same seen from different points, manifestations of the same, which appeared under different circumstances. To borrow the phraseology of Chung Yung we would say, the *Tao* (道) must be and is for ever the same or it is not *Tao*, and only the *Chiao* (教) or doctrine can be different. But what we have to remark in the teachings of these two Teachers, is that not only the truths which they teach are the same, but the manner in which they set forth these truths seems to be remarkably similar, the language after almost identical, the views of our Existence and the principles of our duty as taught by them, the same.

It is perhaps but an idle occupation to note resemblances and find parallels, however striking these may be. Fain would we rather, could we but, to the furthest make the teachings of these teachers known to the reader, so that he may be led to go to them himself. But we would perhaps run a great risk if not the certainty of ridicule, were we to express it as our opinion, at this moment when China is so vehemently called upon to take lessons from Europe, that there are lessons in the History and sacred doctrines in the Literature of this Country which Europe might learn not without advantage and profit. But in these days when everything, even Religion and Philosophy is tested by results, the inquirer into Chinese Literature might hesitate and doubt, when he sees the actual state of this Country. But he ought to be assured that, whatever good there yet remains among the Chinese, they surely and verily owe to the teachings of their Sages, or even that the black-haired people still exists as a people and are not swept away from the face of the Earth. At this moment strange doctrines and beliefs and disbeliefs are current in Europe, strange theories of Government or rather of No-government, of Morality, of Religion; but there are not wanting wise men who stand above the multitude, who listen not to the "temporary noises," but consult the "silent oracle," these men have declared and are declaring with emphasis, with vehemence, with sadness and grandeur, that such doctrines, such creeds, such beliefs are now and for ever false and must lead to certain ruin. At the head of these stands the Philosopher of Chelsea.

It was a time very similar to this that the Eastern philosopher (Confucius) was born, we are told:—"The World was beginning to decay, the principles of the ancient Kings were forgotten. Wild doctrines and deeds of violence were rife, idle vagrant scholars wandered about preaching the one and among the princes and people the other was of common occurrence." Confucius feared the result of all this and wrote "The Spring and Autumn," a work which, in object and purport, might be compared with the "History of the French Revolution," both histories or records of anarchy. It was also a period of great activity as now in Europe; but the wise saw everywhere confusion and anarchy or the beginning of greater anarchy which to the multitude appeared as so many signs and symptoms of progress and prosperity. How interesting and instructive would be a History of that period known in Chinese history as the *Chun Chiu*, *Lieh Kuo*, could there be found some one who would undertake to understand it rightly and set it in any European language. Europe would see there the beginning, the progress and end of the crisis which she is undergoing at this moment. But for such undertaking it would require a head with superior brains and not a skull filled with Hebrew lumber only. But to come to the points of resemblance which we can here only indicate, we would note as follows:—

I. Compare what is said by the Eastern Philosopher of the *Chun Chiu*, the Will of

Heaven, with what Carlyle has written of the "Divine Idea which lies beneath the appearances of things." Confucius said:—"At thirty my studies were finished; at forty I had no more doubts; at fifty I then knew the Will of Heaven (天命)." Compare with this, "the Centre of Indifference"—and the "Everlasting Yea" in the History of Herr Prof. Teufelsdröckh in Sartor Resartus.

II. The *Chun Chiu*, or the superior man, which occurs so often in the sayings of Confucius, would, translated into the language of Carlyle, be the Hero—or the heroic man; while the *shian jin* of the Chinese, corresponds with the valet or flunkey of the Scotch philosopher.

III. Among minor points may be noted what they both say, of "Silence," of "Sincerity," of "Politeness" (禮節). The Master said:—"I would I had not to speak at all." "What shall we have then to record," said a disciple, "if the Master did not speak?" The Master answered:—"Does Heaven speak? The seasons run their course and all things are born, yet does Heaven speak?" Looking upwards with a look which we can well imagine. Is not this what the Scotch philosopher might have said? Indeed a story somewhat similar to this is told of Carlyle.

IV. Hero-Worship. Read the conduct and words of his disciples towards the Sage, and that of this Sage himself towards the ancient sage Emperors. Indeed if I were asked to express in one word what is called Confucianism, I would say, not, "Filial Piety," as some heads filled with water have conceived it and spread abroad, but even this,—"Hero-Worship," the only creed, says Carlyle, which will never become obsolete or be superseded.

V. The Divine Right of Kings and, in fact, the whole theory of Government—a theory somewhat different from the Constitutional.

VI. Carlyle, particularly in his later works, has often expressed what he conceives a Nation's History—a Nation's Bible—as in fact what a Nation's Literature should be. Now the Chinese Bible compiled by Confucius, contains "History," "Poetry," "Ceremonies" and "Science."

VII. Lastly, what they both did not speak of, is also remarkable. "The Master did not speak of Heaven, he did speak of the Nature of Man," Carlyle loves to quote the words of Kant on those things which struck him with awe, the more he contemplated them,—"der bestimmte Himmel und das moralische Wesen des Menschen."

We have here indicated only the few striking points the reader will find in both the Sages; many sentences almost identical in expression which we have not room here to transcribe. As we have said, the teachings both spring from the same root, (*Tao*), and must necessarily be the same. But we must here remark that the usual method of reading and understanding the writings of Confucius as indeed of any true book, can never lead to any result. It is common to hear that the teachings of Confucius contain many beautiful truths but also many lamentable errors; i.e. to say there are detached maxims good and others bad as in a basket of plums, which we must pick out and select. Now we must emphatically question this method of understanding the teachings of such men as Confucius has to be classed amongst. In that manner, books like *Rochefoucault's* maxims or *Sunday School* precepts might be read. But the doctrines and teaching of men like Confucius are one spring from one Root (*Tao*); and must be true from the root, or else false at the root. The Master said:—"My doctrine is that of an all-embracing Unity." We say therefore that in any way to understand those detached sayings—which judged in the way that one judges of *Rochefoucault's* or *Sunday School* maxims, are poor enough platitudes and truisms—one must get a glimpse of this Unity. The reverent Tsü-Kung said to some one who would set him above his master:—"To use the illustration of the wall of a house. My wall only reaches to the shoulders. One may look over and see what there is in the house. The wall of my master is many feet high. If one do not find the door and enter by it, he will not see the beauties inside the ancestral temple, and the hundred officers in their rich array." "And there are probably few," added he, "who find the door." If we keep this in mind, we can well understand the dogmatism of the Chinese scholars with regard to the least important sayings of the Master, or the plenary inspiration-men of the West. What do they mean? Even this,—that every truth taught by the Master, or contained in the Bible, does not stand alone, detached, but is connected and springs from one root; and you cannot question the one without questioning the root or Unity upon which it and all other truths in the system are founded. It is only when they themselves do not understand the root (*Tao*), and cannot separate the spirit from the outward form and letter, but blindly bind themselves and others to these latter,—it is then we give them the name of pedants, dogmatists and other harsh names.

But to return. As we have noted the resemblances in the teachings of these two Masters, it may be as well to remark their differences. One great difference meets one at the outset in the character of their teachings. It is that the one is more constructive, affirmative and positive, while the other is more destructive and negative. It is more as a Great Destroyer of Shams that the stern Scotch philosopher appears to us than as a constructor of any distinct doctrines or beliefs. It is while vehemently denying and denouncing the false that Carlyle asserts and affirms the true, whereas on the other hand Confucius devoted himself to restore the holy doctrines of the ancient kings, in compiling the holy Canons or Scriptures as we have seen, and in establishing and fixing (禮) the Ceremonies. Does the reader know what this *Li* (禮) is which has been translated "Rules of Propriety," "Ceremonies" &c.? When Confucius was asked he answered:—"A great question indeed!" The best translation into European language is the Latin *mores*, manners, moralities. Indeed all manners, moralities, civilities, courtesies, civilities, dignities, ceremonies, aesthetics, refinement, nay Religion itself, so far as its outward form is regarded, all is founded on this *Li*; it is the general name for all of them. Well might the Master say,—"a great question indeed!" Its root however may be said to be "reverence" (the *shufu* of Goethe). It is perhaps the best term with which to define the word Civilization. But to explain or discuss the meaning of this *Li*, even if we could, would lead us too far from our object. We will only ask the reader who is in China to consider this.—What is it in the character of the people of this coun-

try that estranges him so much? Is it the want of wisdom, knowledge, of honesty, of virtue? Take two ordinary men on the streets, one European and the other a Chinaman. Open up their spiritual nature if that were possible and I fancy you would see as much greediness and duplicity, and as little wisdom or virtue in the one as in the other. What is it then that makes it possible for you to eat your victuals with the one and, if need be, to sleep on the same couch with him, and not with the other? Is it not even refinement, manners, or *Li* (禮) that makes all the difference? Take the first white-shirted fellow you meet, with kid gloves on his hands and eye-glass on his nose, as he trips along. You know that in his heart there is not one particle of honour or purity; yet he is well-dressed, woman drop her umbrellas and you see him hasten forward to pick-up and gracefully present it to her. You will probably on occasions allow him to take your sister or daughter down to dinner or hand her to the carriage, while on the other hand you feel it difficult even to ask the Chinaman, however honest and amiable a man you may know him to be, to your drawing-room and introduce him to your family.

But at the time of Confucius, the *Li* (禮) was almost spoken together with *Yo* (樂) or Music, and the Music and Ceremonies may be compared with what in Europe is called *Aesthetics* or the Fine Arts. At that time a gentleman would pride himself on his knowledge of the Music and Ceremonies, as the modern European man of culture prides himself on his taste in the Fine Arts and Aesthetics. To a European reader it may seem strange that grave statesmen and ministers and princes should have long discussions on the nature of the cap that should be worn on a certain sacrifice. But let him think for a moment how many volumes at present lie in Europe on a few mutilated, naked stone gods and goddesses, on Gothic, Grecian, Etruscan Architecture on Beauty. Let him go to a Royal Academy Exhibition and hear the remarks made there. Then he will be able to conceive what the Chinese of Confucius' time have to say of "Music and Ceremonies."

But we have to note the different attitudes which each of these teachers assumes towards this—*Li* (禮) or Aesthetics and Fine Arts. As we have said the character of his teaching was more constructive, affirmative, so we see that Confucius not only looked favourably upon the Aesthetics and Fine Arts of his time, but himself strove to learn them and to teach them to others; so much so that he was often ridiculed as the man of Ceremonies. On the other hand those who have read Carlyle's writings know his opinion of art and the Fine Arts in general. "Among the windy Gospels addressed to our poor Nineteenth Century, there are few louder than this of Art." Or read his piece on the opera. It is however the immense shame and unvarnished and empty discussions on this Art and Fine Art that makes the irritated Sage, whose character, as we have said, is rather the Destroyer of Shams, so impatient with it, and to refuse to recognise its claims at all. But that he is not blind to what worth there lies in this Art might be inferred from his admiration for Goethe whose whole life was spent in its service (Kunst). Confucius often spoke of the influence of the *Li* (禮) on the rulers of men. But here is what may be considered Carlyle's definition of this *Li* (禮). He says:—"An immense endowment is this Politeness, if you consider it well! A very great and indispensable help to whatever other faculties of Kingship a man may have. Indeed it springs from them all (its sources, every kingly (君子) *Chün* tzu,—faculty lying in you), and is as the beautiful natural skin and visible sanction, index and outcome of them all. No King can rule without it, none but potential Kings can really have it. In the crude what we call unadorned or orson form, all men of Genius have it; but see what it avails some of them—our Samuel Johnson for instance—in that crude form, who was so rich in it too in that crude way." SIC PROSIT!

Quotations.

Hongkong, December 6.

OPUM.—New Patna, cash...\$565
" Old " cash... 530
" New Bonaire, cash, 515
" Old " cash... —
" New Malwa, credit, 700
" Allowance Taola. —
" Old Malwa, credit, 740
" Allowance Taola. —

Exchange.

Bank, Wire... 3/9 1/2
" Demand... 3/9 1/2
" 30 days' sight... 3/9 1/2
" 4 months' sight... 3/9 1/2
Credit, 4... 3/10 1/2
Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/10 1/2
India, Wire... 23 1/2
" Demand... 22 1/2
Shanghai, demand... 7 1/2
" 80 days' sight... 7 1/2
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine... 27.15
Sovereigns... 5.27

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 66 1/2 prem. sellers.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,360.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,350.
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,125.
Yangtze Ins. A.soc., Tls. 730, buyers.
Chinese Insurance Co., \$3.10, sales.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$215, buyers.
China Fire Ins. Co., \$222, sales.
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 13 1/2 prem.
H.K. O. M. S. Boat Co., \$19 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 11
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 109
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$66.
China Sugar Refining Co., \$153
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal.
Do. of 1877, do.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
Hongkong, December 6.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.250
Do. 1 P.M. ... 31.190
Do. 4 P.M. ... —
THERMOMETER—A.M. ... 63
Do. 1 P.M. ... 73
Do. 4 P.M. ... 73
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 85
Do. 1 P.M. ... 85
Do. 4 P.M. ... 85
Do. Maximum ... 73
Do. Minimum ... 63
Do. Malabar water sight ... 63

THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such as "Sword," "Marling-pike," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the lights.

All solutions should be sent to Editor, China Mail Office, by noon, on the Friday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$10 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by New Year's day.

Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

ANSWER TO ACROSTIC No. VII.		
Arquebusers.	Arms	Sharpshooters.
A	Rajah	S
R	Quagga	A
Q	Usurper	R
U	Ethiopia	P
B	Bellows	S
S	Utriah	H
U	Sirocco	O
I	Io	O
E	Elect	T
R	Race	E
S	Slander	R

No correct answer has been received. The answers from "Tasping" and "Jack and Jill" are both incorrect in one light only, the 6th and 10th respectively. It is always safest to adhere closely to the literal meaning.

VIII.

Though that my bulk necessity decides (As she in truth compels all else besides), Yet my employment now is much the same Since Mars of old "commenced war's horrid game."

With pliant move I round the hostile foe My sinuous arms with bristling terrors throw, Or when rebuffed, back on my fellow shrink, With him to "do or die" on Ruin's brink. More glad I float amidst azure blue scene, Lying entranced at every passing scene, Of love-sick lark quaking mounting to the sky, Nor ever thus, for on the vessel's wake Offtimes mid flying surf my way I take; Nor from the mountain crag, the desert plain, Where'er my path may be, do I refrain.

Like as our first may be of varied size So must our form be true to human eyes, Exact and uniform in each detail. If'er thy foe thou trustest to prevail, No laxity in martial things can pay, The strictest warrior surest wins the day, Acquaintance have we made with all that move, Or breathe, or die, or feel the joys of love; Our manners painful and our ways a thrall, Yet are we forced by mankind upon all.

1. The briefest epitaph for you and me, A synonym for half eternity.

2. If you're in for a horse-race Or other such match, And with this thing have dealings, 'T would be wiser to scratch.

3. More often unpleasant than not, My meaning most simple and plain, Yet with many it falls to my lot To be doubted again and again.

4. It and the like more misery behold Than eye hath seen or tongue of mankind told. One post, years ago, did lift the veil, And from its squalid confines came a wail That whilst we mortals draw our fleeting breath Will tell its direful tale of living death.

YORICK.

A WOMAN'S QUESTION.

Do you know that you have asked for the costliest thing Ever made by the Hand above— A woman's heart and a woman's life And a woman's wonderful love?

Do you know that you have asked for this priceless thing As a child might ask for a toy? Demanding what others have died to win, With the reckless dash of a boy.

You have written my lesson of duty out, Man-like you have questioned me— Now stand at the head of my woman's soul Until I shall question thee.

You require your mutton (shall always be hot, Your socks and your shirts shall be whole; I require your heart to be true as God's stars, And pure as heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef; I require a far better thing; A seamstress you're wanting for stockings and shirts, I look for a man and a king.

A king for a beautiful realm called home, And a man that the maker, God, Shall look upon as he did the first, And say "It is very good."

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade From my soft, young cheek one day, Will you love me then, 'mid the falling leaves, As you did 'mid the bloom of May?

Is your heart an ocean so strong and deep I may launch my all on its tide? A loving woman finds heaven or hell On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are good and true, All things that a man should be, If you give this all, I would stake my life To be all you demand of me.

If you cannot do this—a landress and cook You can hire, with little to pay; But a woman's heart and a woman's life Are not to be won that way. Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

LORD CARNARVON'S VIEWS ON MR. POPE HENNESSY'S POLICY.

In the debate on Deportation and Flogging which took place in the Legislative Council on the 6th ultimo, H. E. the Governor made reference to a despatch he had received from Lord Carnarvon. Mr. Hennessy could not be expected to publish that document in the Government Gazette, so we make room for it in our columns, on the principle that it is only fair to hear both sides of an argument. No one can accuse Mr. Hennessy of failing to put his own peculiar views in his own peculiar way. This is what Lord Carnarvon thinks, with the whole case before him:—

Downing Street, Jan. 3, 1878. Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the despatches of the numbers and dates noted below, (a) which you have addressed to me upon a variety of topics connected with the penal system of Hongkong.

2. The receipt of a large number of separate despatches dealing, not always finally or in any distinctly explained connection, with different portions of a subject or with isolated cases, is, I am compelled to say, embarrassing, and leaves me in doubt how far, at any moment, I have your views completely before me. I need not however delay to intimate to you that while I appreciate the activity with which you have addressed yourself to a subject which as you have long been aware I deem most important, I am not, as at present advised, prepared to accept all your conclusions, or to believe that the action taken by you without reference to me can in all cases be sustained.

3. The consideration which I have as yet been able to give to the numerous despatches, which you have addressed to me on this subject, viewed in connection with the opinions and acts of your predecessors as well as of my own in this office, does not lead me to anticipate that I shall be justified in sanctioning the reversal or material alteration of the penal system now in force in Hongkong, which, notwithstanding some defects, as to the immediate removal of which there can be no question, has, as I have understood during a considerable period, been generally effective in securing the public peace and personal security.

4. The information previously received in this department had not prepared me for your observations as to the increase of serious crime in the Colony, and as your statements refer to the past three years only, I have thought it desirable to examine with care the tabular comparison of the police returns of crime during the longer period of ten years upon which your statements rest, and which is contained in your despatch of the 22nd of August (b).

I have also desired Mr. Deane, the Superintendent of Police, who is in England, to furnish me with a report upon the subject, of which I transmit a copy.

5. In my despatch of the 22nd of August (c) I intimated that with the information which you had laid before me it seemed to me that in the absence of any other apparent cause your predecessor had good reason for connecting the marked and simultaneous rise of the number of prisoners in gaol with the influx of Chinese by cheap steamers from Canton.

I now learn, from your Despatch of the 11th October, (b) that Sir Arthur Kennedy probed the question more deeply, and collected statistics which you enclose, and which hardly have the effect of supporting your view of the case. It seems that the increase in the number of prisoners has been due to increased activity by the police against offenders guilty of small police offences, such as mendicants, hawkers, &c., but it would appear scarcely consistent to speak of the result as indicating a serious increase of crime.

6. It is true that the crimes classed as serious were more numerous in 1876 than in any other year of the ten, but only by two as compared with 1871, and by twenty-seven as compared with 1867, the figures being—

	1867.	1871.	1876.
1,458	1,483	1,495	

I should have supposed it to be possible that the figures might decrease again in 1877 from similar causes, doubtless accidental, to those which led to similar decrease in the years between 1867 and 1871 and between 1871 and 1876. I observe indeed from your speech transmitted in your Despatch No. 122 of 22nd September, that on the 17th September the numbers in gaol were 332 as against 430 at the corresponding date of 1876, and you report in your later despatches that the diminution had continued throughout the month of September and the early part of October.

The decrease is highly satisfactory as tending to negative any inference of serious danger to the Colony which might have been drawn from the figures of 1876.

7. I have enquired how far the state of the population in different years might bear upon this question, and I find that by admitting that important factor to the calculation the number for 1876 is shown not to be relatively the largest of the ten years. For instance, in 1872 the population was 121,000 and the number of serious crimes 1,394, or 1 to every 86 persons in Hongkong. In 1876 the population was 139,000 and the number of serious crimes 1,495, giving the proportion of 1 to every 93 persons.

8. For the character of those crimes which are classed as serious, I referred to the report of the Superintendent of Police, and I find that the actual increase over 1875 was due to 11 more cases of highway robbery and 121 more larcenies than in the preceding year.

But it appears that of the 24 highway robberies reported, two were not substantiated, eight were comparatively trifling; I have not the means of judging how far the larcenies were important or of a trivial nature, and I now learn from Mr. Deane that the larcenies were 61 each year, that there were 4 murders in 1876 as against 3 in 1875, but that there was a diminution on each of the five remaining heads classed as serious crimes.

9. It is true as you state that in the five years 1872 to 1876 the annual number of offences of all kinds had increased to 7,124 as against 5,718 in the preceding period of five years, but this result would appear to be referable to the fact that the minor offences for 1872 amounted to 8,958, and in 1873 to 6,164, as compared with 4,086 in 1876 and 5,091 in 1876. With the ex-

(a) Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.
(b) Not printed.
(c) No. 7.

planation which you furnished respecting the nature of the arrests in September and October 1876 and that supplied by Mr. Deane's Annual Report, paragraph 4, these figures appear to me not to be abnormal if compared with the minor offences in any of the remaining six years of the decade. I also learn from Mr. Deane's present Report that in the five years since 1871 the practice has obtained of including cases of mendicancy and of street cries in these returns, and that these two items represent 566 of the 5,091 cases returned for 1876.

10. I have gone with some minuteness into these figures in order to satisfy myself whether crime has been in fact increasing, as you apprehend, in a "steady and dangerous ratio" (to quote your own words to the Chief Justice), and whether, if so, the increase is attributable, as I understand you to imply, to the alleged vicious nature of the penal system of the Colony. Taking everything into account I am glad to believe that the facts, so far as they are before me, do not appear to warrant so grave a conclusion, nor do I see, from the circumstances and figures stated, ground for thinking that serious crime, or indeed crime in general, was becoming unusually frequent in 1876.

11. I have no desire to underrate the energy with which you apply yourself to the prosecution of any administrative reform in which you are engaged; but you will on reflection, I think, agree with me that in undertaking and initiating changes, especially in a place and under circumstances which are new and unfamiliar, a governor will do wisely to secure the co-operation of those who, from long experience, are competent to lend valuable assistance, and thus to avoid undesirable conflict with individuals, no less than actual mistakes, as to the nature of the reforms which are expedient or practicable. For this reason I will frankly say that I should have addressed myself with more confidence to the consideration of the other points raised in the despatches under acknowledgment if I had perceived that your opinion were formed after consultation with the Executive Council whose special province it is to bring to the assistance of the Governor the experience acquired by their longer residence in a Colony, in which everything must at first be strange to him; but, so far as I can gather from the papers, the opinions which you express are entirely your own, except in so far as they are supported by the medical opinion of the Colonial Surgeon.

12. I entertain the most anxious desire to abolish, as far as possible, all brutalizing punishments, and especially any punishments which may be proved to be injurious to the health of the criminals, but I cannot but feel that the general discontinuance of flogging as a punishment for Chinese criminals of certain classes is a question of extreme difficulty which should be very calmly and patiently examined. The barbarity of Chinese punishments is notorious, and no flogging inflicted in Hongkong is able to compare with them in severity. It is the knowledge of this fact, and the admitted danger of attracting criminals from the Province of Kwangtung by a system of comparative leniency, that has led to the establishment in Hongkong of a penal system different from that adopted in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions. The Colony under your government has been regarded hitherto in this office as a place *per se* to be dealt with on principles which might not be sanctioned elsewhere. The existing laws were indeed introduced with the express object of providing for the Colony a security for person and property which was wanting previously, and what ever the actual cause, it is not denied that that security has, since those laws were passed, been obtained.

13. I am, however, reluctant to believe that this state of security depends upon the greater or less publicity with which corporal punishment is administered. Whilst I am by no means opposed to the use of corporal punishment within proper limits, with the due safeguards, and when applied to particular offences, I personally entertain a strong opinion that the practice of flogging prisoners in public cannot be useful and may easily become demoralizing. I am satisfied that this is the case in civilized, and I believe that it is likely to be so in partially civilized communities, living, it may be, under peculiar customs, and the influence of peculiar feelings and traditions, and as the question of its continuance at Hongkong is now fairly raised, I have no hesitation in expressing my objection to the practice, and I shall be glad if it can be eventually given up.

14. I am at this moment engaged in considering this question in connection with all the Crown Colonies, and I do not, therefore, desire you at present to make any alteration in the law by amending any ordinance under which public flogging is inflicted. I feel satisfied that the foregoing expression of my views will be sufficient to induce the judges and the magistrates to refrain from sentencing offenders to be publicly whipped pending my consideration of the subject, but in addition to the information which will be asked for shortly in a circular despatch, I shall wish to be furnished at the end of June 1878 with reports by the judges, the magistrates, and the chief of the police, informing me whether the discontinuance of public flogging has been followed by any increase of the crimes for which it has hitherto been inflicted. In the meanwhile, I am confident that I can rely upon the ready co-operation with me in the manner which I have now indicated.

My attention has been drawn to the observations of the Chief Justice as reported in the China Mail of the 11th of October, when passing sentence upon two criminals convicted separately of highway robbery, accompanied in each case with gross personal violence. The very rare occasions (once in 1875, twice in 1876, twice in 1877) upon which of late years the Supreme Court has had occasion to exercise its powers make it only probable that the powers have not been strained or abused, while the case of Lam A Teun indicates that stringent laws are still necessary. The tendency of the crime and the possibility of such a highway robbery and wounding occurring in daylight in a frequented thoroughfare of the city may serve to show that occasionally, at least, the law is required to deal with ordinary criminals.

The list of crimes also for which the magistrates may inflict a whipping under Ordinance 18 of 1875 is so peculiar that I am certainly not prepared to go further and authorise the discontinuance of all corporal punishment, nor do I find myself in a position to express definite approval of the adoption of the ratian as the only instrument of punishment.

15. As regards the physical effects of a flogging with the cat, I felt from the first considerable difficulty in accepting as conclusive the views of Dr. Ayres as reported in your Despatch of the 22nd of August, (d) and its enclosures. I have read his report to you of the 23rd of June transmitted in your Despatch of the 6th of July, (e) in which he states that An a Fu and Nu a Mau were convalescent for receiving their second flogging when the condition of their backs, as reported by you, indicates that they were then by no means in a fit state to receive further corporal punishment.

16. I have also read his letter dated the 6th of July enclosed in your Despatch, No. 98 (d), in which he refers to his last annual report and gives the reasons which he says induced him to recommend in that report that the flogging of prisoners should be carried out as in India. I have referred to that report, and find only the following passage: "It appears to me a pity that the flogging Act is not in force the same as in India. I think less harm is done to the prisoner by a good caning than by starvation for 7, 14, or 21 days, as the case may be, on rice and water, which in many cases it is impossible to carry out. I think a caning would be more effectual in preventing the return of prisoners to gaol; anyhow it would make a considerable reduction in their numbers if such an Act applied to petty thefts, &c."

17. If, as he states in his letter of the 6th of July, Dr. Ayres has noticed in all flogging of Chinese by the cat that they suffer, besides the external injury to the skin, more or less from congestion of the lungs, and if, as you report in the Despatch, he has invariably observed by the breathing and the pulse and frequently by the stethoscope the presence of congestion of the lungs in Chinese, I should wish to be informed whether he has ever during his previous years of service brought these facts to the notice of the Government, and if not you will desire him to explain why he has not done so. I should wish also to be furnished with copies of some of the notices, if there are any, in the case book or other hospital book in which his observations are recorded. In the absence of such information his statement requires corroboration.

18. I request you to have the prisoners Young Aman, who on the 27th of November 1876, received a third flogging of 25 lashes within six months, and Leong Aloi who underwent a similar punishment upon the 18th March 1877, to be examined by the two most competent medical men obtainable unconnected with the Colonial Service, and that you will forward to me their report without delay. I should be glad if one of these gentlemen could be the Chief Surgeon of one of Her Majesty's ships or the head of the Naval Hospital or the Principal Medical officer of the garrison.

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20. I further wish to be informed whether there is any other medical man in the Colony who has at any time acted as Colonial Surgeon, and if so, whether he concurs in Dr. Ayres' opinion. It is inconceivable to me that if the effect of the cat upon Chinese is such as is stated it should have escaped the notice of previous Colonial Surgeons, and I regret that you have not obtained other medical testimony to throw light upon so startling a disclosure. I feel satisfied that every medical man in Her Majesty's service or practising in the Colony would have been ready at your request to assist in establishing the truth or otherwise of a theory which is of extreme importance, whether regarded from the point of view of ordinary humanity, of medical science, or of penal discipline.

21. In pursuance of this view and in order that the question may be thoroughly examined, I request you to obtain for me the report of a Board as to the prevalence or otherwise of pulmonary complaints among the prisoners generally, and upon the physical effect of a flogging with a cat upon Chinese offenders in good health, and it will be satisfactory if you can obtain the aid of any medical officer of rank in Her Majesty's Naval or Military Service in the prosecution of such inquiry.

22. I was able to submit Dr. Ayres' letter of the 6th of July and your Despatch enclosing it to the Indian Medical Board under the Presidency of Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., and I requested them to favour me with their opinion as to the probable predisposition of Chinese to affections of the lungs if flogged on the back with the cat, and in reply I was informed "that the Board are unanimously of opinion that there is nothing, so far as they know, in the physique of the healthy Chinese which should predispose them to affections of the lungs after flogging with the cat more than Europeans or men of other nationalities," and speaking from probability they consider such a state of things very unlikely."

23. Having thus reserved my opinion until I have received the proofs I have requested and the report of the Board, of which it will be as well that Dr. Ayres should not be a member, as he will be one of the principal witnesses before it.

24. I have now to refer to the case of Wong a Kwai, which in the table of contents to the printed correspondence on prison discipline enclosed in your Despatch of the 22nd of September, you describe as a ("f") "case of incurable lung disease produced by flogging."

25. I learn from the Despatch that on one of your visits to the gaol Dr. Ayres reported verbally to you that the prisoner was labouring under an incurable pulmonary disease; that he frequently suffered from hemorrhage of the lungs, and that this was owing to the way in which he had been flogged. You naturally called for a written report on the case, and in this written report, dated the 6th of July, Dr. Ayres states that as far as he can ascertain this man had no phthisical history, and that his personal physique does not at all correspond with that of a man suffering from hereditary phthisis; besides that it is generally admitted by officers of the gaol who knew him when he first entered that he was then of very powerful build for his size, and that his present broken-down state of health is entirely owing to the punishments he received years ago.

26. I do not perceive any statement of the prisoner's age or of his occupation before he came into the gaol in 1862, but the prison record in your Despatch of the 18th July (g) shows him to have committed numerous crimes of violence, two escapes, and a foul offence, so that it is not surprising that he should have been an inmate of the gaol almost incessantly since 1862, or that his list of punishments for prison offences should be a long one.

27. His criminal sentences of penal

(g) No. 5
(f) No. 9

(h) No. 1 (i) No. 4

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

Intelligence from Siberia (says the Examiner) states that several prominent officials at Vladivostok are on the point of bringing out a daily paper, to be called the Vladivostok Vlanik. The number of "possible" subscribers in Vladivostok being only 1000, the Government has promised to assist the proprietors with a small subsidy.

A Hindoo baker in Calcutta, proud of the English he has acquired, displays the sign "European Loafers" over his door.

The Anaheim Gazette has a yarn about a natural anti-fall spring near that town. An obese man drinks the water for a few weeks, and weighs fifty or sixty pounds less. It is probably a lie.

servitude seem not to have comprised flogging, or anything out of the ordinary course. The punishments for the prison offences appear to have been double flogs or three days rice and water, this last on twelve occasions in two years between 4th January 1865 and 11th April 1877, the intervals varying considerably, and only once, in 1868, being less than three months, except that in 1865 a fourth day was added for a fresh offence; it also appears that on three occasions he was sentenced to three days' solitary confinement. It is not suggested that his illness was caused by a certain caning he received with a rattan for a foul offence in 1870, and there is apparently nothing to connect his illness with the two floggings administered with the cat, 24 lashes on the 14th January 1867 and 30 lashes on the 29th July 1874.

28. I presume that the Gaol Regulations enclosed in your Despatch of the 6th of July, (h) with reference to medical examination, were duly carried out by the proper officers (Dr. Ayres himself I conclude on the second occasion), and that they did not report as fit for corporal punishment a man who was known to be suffering from lung disease. If the prisoner was examined and found free from disease in July 1874, it should have been explained at what date it first appeared and when it became incurable.

29. It would appear, however, that Wong-a-Kwai's phthisis had not been detected by medical examination in any of its earlier stages, and if such be the case, he must, it would seem, either have been examined before his floggings, and have been passed as medically fit for the punishment, or have not been examined, and in that case there is nothing to show when, how, or from what causes the disease originated.

30. The number of floggings for 1876-7, as reported in your Despatch of the 18th of July, (i) appear to be exceedingly high, but you give me no information as to how many were inflicted with the cat, and of those how many in public, nor as to the number of juvenile offenders included in the Magistrates' sentences. I observe, however, that, except in two cases of 20 strokes, two of 18, and two of 15, the Magistrates' sentences were ordinarily for not more than 10 or 12 strokes, frequently for less, so that the punishments seem not to have been severe, and as your Despatch contains no report or explanation from the Magistrates as to the necessity for the infliction of such frequent corporal punishment, I am not in a position to express any opinion upon this subject, and I wait to hear the opinions I have asked for as to the results that will have followed on the discontinuance of all public flogging.

31. With reference to the question of deportation, I see no reason at present for any alteration of the law, especially as regards the expatriation of mendicants. It is impossible that the Colony should be allowed to become a vast almshouse for the Kwang Tung Province, and the best method of disposing of the hundreds of mendicants who appear to come over every year is to send them back to the mainland from which they come. I am, however, afraid that your complaints of the method in which the law has been administered are, in some instances, well founded, and I shall be glad to learn that you have devised some means of dealing with these cases which, without weakening the force of these necessary enactments, will be free from all similar objections in future.

32. As regards Ordinance No. 4 of 1872, under which, as you will remember, a brand can be put upon such convicts as may voluntarily petition the Governor to be released upon that condition, and on a promise to leave the Colony, undertaking if they return to submit to be punished as the law directs, I shall be prepared on hearing that you have consulted your Council upon the subject and have found a remedy which can be recommended, to consider the advisability of its adoption.

33. There remains the question of dealing with old offenders, and it seems to me, upon the materials before me, that the gaol has not been made sufficiently deterrent to them. But there has not yet been time for me to learn the effect of your directions to the Magistrates to send cases of larceny to the Supreme Court if the offender had been previously convicted.

This practice will cause much additional labour for the Supreme Court in cases of simple larceny, and I fear, may greatly inconvenience the jurors, and I shall wait to learn how far it has produced the results you anticipate before I express an approval of your action. I am disposed, indeed, to doubt whether this course will be altogether successful. It is, I am inclined to think, inside the gaol walls that an amendment should be sought.

34. I must now say in conclusion that it is with regret that I have felt obliged in this Despatch to qualify the approval which I should have been glad to convey to you unreservedly. I fully recognize the zeal with which you have applied yourself to a very important class of subjects, but I should find myself better able to support you in any of the measures of reform if I could feel satisfied that the information had been fully weighed and tested by you in conjunction with the Executive and Legislative Councils, whose local knowledge and experience are no less necessary to a Secretary of State when he is called upon to consider the expediency of important changes, than that zeal and ability for which I am now, as previously, very ready to give you credit.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

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RECENT remark of a Massachusetts sexton: "This would be a lovely day for a heretic—if there was anybody to be heretic."

JOSE Billings says: "Cider may be a good temperance drink, but I can manage to get so drunk on it that I can't tell one of the 10 commandments from a by-law of a base-ball club."

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs Deacon & Co.'s Canton Market Report, dated Canton, 4th Dec, says:—

During the past two weeks, a very quiet tone has prevailed in our Tea market, and only small settlements have resulted.

Congou. The demand for these teas both here and at Macao has slackened; buyers are holding off for lower rates, but natives, having paid high prices in the country for the leaf, are disinclined to make any great concession.

Scented Teas.—The transactions noted below were all made in the first week of the fortnight; latterly, no inclination has been shown to be interested in the inferior stock now offering, and unless much lower rates are accepted, than are at present asked, further settlements during the season are likely to be very insignificant. Stocks of all kinds are now very much reduced, and the supply of scented flower is well-nigh exhausted. There is no change to make in quotations, former prices having been paid for the few settlements reported.

The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—

Congou, 200 boxes at Tls. 25 a 32 per picul; Scented Caper, 3,700 boxes at Tls. 13 a 26 per picul; Scented Orange Pekoe, 750 boxes at Tls. 10 a 28 per picul.

Export of the various descriptions of Teas shipped from Canton Waters (Hongkong, Canton and Macao) to Great Britain: to date:—Nov. 15, S. S. Benledi, Congou 71,777 lbs., S. S. Caper 31,068 lbs., S. O. Pekoe 9,781 lbs., total 112,616 lbs.; 22, S. S. Stentor, Congou 287,747 lbs., S. Caper 105,886 lbs., S. O. Pekoe 46,812 lbs., Soria 70,445 lbs., total 510,990 lbs.; 22, Kashgar, Congou 142,805 lbs., S. Caper 95,580 S. O. Pekoe lbs., 85,065 lbs., total 323,450 lbs.; 25, S. S. Radnorshire, Congou 206,387 lbs., S. Caper 170,327 lbs., S. O. Pekoe 111,119 lbs., total 487,833 lbs.; 26, S. S. Glenagles, Congou 280,178 lbs., S. Caper 308,820 lbs., S. O. Pekoe 140,048 lbs., total 729,046 lbs.—making, with previous shipments, a total for the season of 19,733,645 lbs.; against 19,605,220 lbs., for season 1878-79.

Silk.—In the early part of the fortnight only a small business was transacted, but latterly, owing to the receipt (per telegram) of advice giving a more hopeful account of the London market, there has been a brisk demand for almost all grades of Tasles reels at advanced rates. Holders are now asking prices which are likely to preclude business being done unless we have still further encouraging news from the other side. Settlements are estimated at about 950 bales. The stock in Canton has become reduced to 1,500 to 1,800 bales, and further arrivals from the country are expected to be on a small scale.

Long-reels have been taken to extent of 60 piculs of the usual kinds.

Re-reels have been in fair request. Contracts are put at 780 boxes of Cumbhook and Lucklow; finest thread is very scarce, a 5880 per picul; other grades show an advance of \$15 per picul.

Stock is computed at 1,500 a 1,800 bales Tasles, 60 bales Kowkong, 100 bales Cumbhook & Lucklow, and about 200 bales of inferior kinds.

Export of Silk.—Export to date:—To London, 4,651 bales; to Continent, 5,677 bales; to America, 5,596 bales; to Bombay, 1,878 piculs; total, 10,328 bales; and 5,596 boxes; 1,873 piculs. Of Waste, 5,840 bales, and Pierced Congous, 2,054 bales for Europe.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *A*, near the Kowloon shore *B*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *C*; in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Section.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Arratoon Apar...	5	Macfarlane	Brit.	1892	Dec.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Bombay	4	Macfarlane	Brit.	749	Feb.	12 Kwok Acheong		
Bowen	5	Macfarlane	Brit.	1500	Dec.	4 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	To-morrow
Cheong Hock Kian	2	Webb	Brit.	956	Dec.	5 Bun, Hin Chan	Shanghai	To-day
China	4	McKernan	Ger.	648	Dec.	4 Siemssen & Co.	Haiphong	To-day
Conquest	1	Elphick	Brit.	318	Dec.	3 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Manila	To-day
Dalo	2	Thompson	Brit.	644	Nov.	26 Yuen Fat Hong		To-day
Diamante	5	Thompson	Brit.	514	Dec.	6 Russell & Co.		To-day
Faite	6	Stopani	Brit.	117	Dec.	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.		To-day
Hainan	5	Conner	Amer.	281	Dec.	5 Russell & Co.	Holbow	To-day
Malacca	5	Woodgate	Brit.	1709	Dec.	3 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Moray	5	Butcher	Brit.	1427	Dec.	5 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	at daylight
Namoa	5	Westoby	Brit.	862	Dec.	3 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Norna	5	Love	Brit.	606	May	31 Kwok Acheong		at daylight
Pattardale	5	Bentley	Brit.	885	Nov.	26 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Singapore	at daylight
Sea Gull	8	Haydon	Amer.	48	Mar.	24 China Traders' Insurance Co.		at daylight
Yotung	2	McDougall	Brit.	286	Dec.	6 Kwok Acheong	Swatow	8th inst.
Sailing Vessels								
Alida	4	Biet	Ger.	350	Oct.	22 Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Anna Sieben	4	Paulsen	Ger.	603	Nov.	21 Eduard Schellhass & Co.	London	
August	4	Rus	Ger.	296	Nov.	11 Vogel & Co.	London	
Belled Will	5	Farrell	Brit.	786	Nov.	28 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Hamburg	
Bonita	4	Stehr	Ger.	341	Oct.	29 Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Broma	3	Timpe	Ger.	396	Nov.	29 Wieler & Co.		
Chocola	1	Konnet	Brit.	284	July	21 Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Claro Babuyan	4	Polson	Brit.	358	Nov.	29 Vogel & Co.	London	
Claverhouse	8	Parsons	Brit.	387	Nov.	27 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Manila	
Courrier	4	Laporte	Fch.	346	Nov.	29 Oarlowitz & Co.	Bangkok	
Cuba	7	Stabell	Brit.	320	Nov.	15 Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Echo	4	Tozer	Brit.	339	Nov.	26 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Elizabeth Childs	3	Lindbergh	Brit.	391	Nov.	9 Wieler & Co.	New York	
Emerald Isle	4	Staples	Amer.	1636	Oct.	20 Vogel & Co.		
Empire	7	Leckie	Amer.	1131	Dec.	5 Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Ernest	1	Hervé	Fch.	390	Oct.	13 Candstein & Co.		
Faugh Balough	3	Rite	Ger.	240	Nov.	13 Vogel & Co.	London	
Flensborg	4	Jacobson	Dan.	365	Nov.	9 Vogel & Co.		
Flora Star	4	Davison	Brit.	244	Oct.	12 Adamson, Bell & Co.	Manila	
Friedrich	3	Dau	Ger.	595	Nov.	28 Siemssen & Co.		
F. Perthes	5	Walter	Ger.	446	Nov.	29 Siemssen & Co.		
Goliath	2	Dentzau	Siam.	542	Nov.	26 Wo Tye Hong		
Gustav	3	Burch	Ger.	354	Dec.	3 Order		
H. Prutzberg	3	Schönemann	Ger.	553	Nov.	29 Melchers & Co.	Manila	
Harmonie	5	Schiphorst	Ger.	241	Nov.	26 Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Hazel Holme	3	Millen	Brit.	405	Oct.	20 Vogel & Co.	Manila	
Hieronymus	2	Ipland	Ger.	425	Nov.	24 Russell & Co.		
Higlander	4	Hutchinson	Amer.	1352	June	19 Vogel & Co.		
Hiram Emery	7	Wyman	Amer.	799	Nov.	17 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	New York	
Iphigenia	2	Green	Ger.	464	Nov.	11 Russell & Co.		
Jochim Christian	7	Ricklefs	Ger.	487	Nov.	21 Siemssen & Co.		
Kyok	4	Larsen	Norw.	417	Nov.	8 Siemssen & Co.		
Laurel	5	Johnson	Brit.	638	Dec.	5 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Hamburg	
Marco Polo	5	Breckwoldt	Ger.	358	Nov.	21 Oarlowitz & Co.	Touron	
Margrethe	8	Chiesan	Ger.	857	Nov.	26 Wieler & Co.		
Moses B. Tower	3	Hall	Amer.	637	Nov.	30 Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Palma	4	Binge	Ger.	209	Nov.	12 Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Pampero	8	McKenzie	Brit.	588	Nov.	17 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Pier Trahe	8	Joacksson	Russ.	575	Nov.	30 Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Primus	7	Bergman	Russ.	1166	Nov.	28 Order	London	
Queen of India	4	Cary	Brit.	390	Nov.	31 Vogel & Co.		
Rapid	2	Steinburg	Siam.	429	Nov.	2 Chiesan		
Saml. D. Carleton	7	Freeman	Amer.	884	Nov.	26 Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Sophie	4	Bang	Ger.	209	Dec.	2 Wieler & Co.		
Southern Cross	7	Gibbs	Amer.	1129	Oct.	16 Captain		
Spartan	8	Vincent	Amer.	81	Aug.	27 W. H. Ray		
Sumatra	3	Clough	Amer.	1090	Sept.	6 Russell & Co.		
Thoon Kramom	2	Vorrath	Siam.	460	Nov.	26 Siemssen & Co.		
Three Brothers	2	Khalcke	Brit.	367	Nov.	14 E-Tye Hong		
Undine	8	Kruse	Ger.	968	Nov.	30 Melchers & Co.		
Vesta	3	Luige	Dutch	417	Nov.	16 Siemssen & Co.		
Winlow	4	Parker	Brit.	466	Nov.	28 Captain		
Yorktown	4	Murphy	Amer.	1956	Nov.	27 Order		
WHAMPOA								
Auguste Reimers	Thomsen	Ger.	sch.	207	Nov.	28 Melchers & Co.	London	
Ed-nezer	Milne	Brit.	bktine.	317	Nov.	11 Melchers & Co.	New York	
Endymion	Richardson	Brit.	sh.	759	Nov.	22 Russell & Co.		
Hongkong	Om	Ger.	3m. sc.	219	Nov.	26 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Jessie McDonald	Stott	Brit.	bktine.	215	Nov.	6 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	New York	
Malvina	Kluge	Ger.	bqe.	480	Nov.	12 Wieler & Co.	New York	
Oberon	Schmidt	Ger.	bqe.	379	Nov.	27 Russell & Co.		
Pelto	Seekamp	Ger.	bqe.	433	Dec.	5 Siemssen & Co.		
R. M. Hayward	Doane	Am.	bktine.	605	Dec.	4 Russell & Co.	New York	
CANTON								
Chinkiang	Orr	Brit.	str.	799	Dec.	4 Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Fuyow	Groad	Chi.	str.	920	Dec.	4 C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Meeanee	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
Peng-chou-hai	K. D.	Chinese	revenue cruiser	600	4	120	Nov. 8	O. H. Palmer
Sheldrake	7 b	British	gunboat	453	4	60	Nov. 28	Lt. Com. M. L. Bridges
Sun-ke	K. D.	Chinese	gunboat	180	5	60	June 23	J. H. Wade
Yenocora	K. D.	Spanish	man-of-war	...	...	...	Aug. 5	Francisco Alarico
Victor Emanuel	5 k	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	...	...	Commodore Smith
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	835	2	250	Oct. 22	William M. Annesley

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Iohang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	...	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	...	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Tung Ting	314	Degen	C. M. S. N. Co.
White Cloud	280	Lefayour	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotai	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSLS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jul	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	...
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Li Hu
Li-ah	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shan-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
Sul-ting	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tching-ting	180	6	60	Bessard
Tsing-po	100	3	40	Ching

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Europe	Chloris	Johanna Kremer
for Shanghai	for Taiwan	German schooner
SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.		
Nov. 29, 1879.		
Amazon	Blengoe	*Chinkiang
Chin-tung	Ferona	*Fuyow
Glenalloch	H. C. Orsted	Chinese
...

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jul	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	...
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Li Hu
Li-ah	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shan-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
Sul-ting	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tching-ting	180	6	60	Bessard
Tsing-po	100	3	40	Ching

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, December 6th, 1879.
At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

		Price.		Chinese Names.	
		Highest, Lowest, Cash.			
Butcher Meat.					
Bacon, English, . . .	lb.	350	330	米路烟猪肉	猪头
" Ame. Sugar cured, . .		225	200	花旗烟猪肉	猪头
" Foochow, . . .	"	200	170	福州烟猪肉	猪头
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.		170	160	尾龍扒	猪肉
Beef Corred, . . .	catty	140	130	鹹牛肉	牛肉
" Roast, . . .	"	150	140	燒牛肉	牛肉
" Soup, . . .	"	90	80	湯肉	肉
" Steak, . . .	"	150	140	牛肉	肥
Bullocks' Brains, . . .	per set	50	40	牛腦	牛
" Tongue, fresh, each		300	270	牛腩	牛
" " corned, . . .		300	270	鹹牛腩	牛
" Head, . . .	"	750	700	牛頭	牛
" Heart, . . .	"	130	120	牛心	牛
" Hump, Salt, . . .	catty	130	120	牛肩	牛
" Feet, . . .	each	50	45	牛脚	牛
" Kidneys, . . .	"	60	50	牛腰	牛
" Tail, . . .	"	100	90	牛尾	牛
" Liver, . . .	catty	80	70	牛肝	牛
" Tripe (undressed), catty		55	45	牛肚	牛
Calves' Head and Feet, set		600	500	牛仔頭脚	牛
Hams, American, . . .	lb.	300	270	花旗火腿	火腿
" Chinese, . . .	"	200	180	金華火腿	火腿
" English, . . .	"	320	300	來路火腿	火腿
Mutton Chop, . . .	"	180	160	羊腩	羊
" Leg, . . .	"	180	160	羊腿	羊
" Shoulder, . . .	"	140	120	羊手	羊
Pigs' Chittlings, . . .	catty	70	60	豬臟	猪
" Feet, . . .	"	100	90	豬脚	猪
" Fry, . . .	"	110	100	豬雜	猪
" Head, . . .	"	90	80	豬頭	猪
" Heart, . . .	each	60	50	豬心	猪
" Kidneys, . . .	"	100	90	豬腰	猪
" Liver, . . .	lb.	120	110	豬肝	猪
Pork, Chop, . . .	catty	160	150	豬排	猪肉
" Corned, . . .	"	150	140	鹹猪肉	猪肉
" Leg, . . .	"	160	150	豬腿	猪肉
" Fat or Lard, . . .	"	110	100	豬油	猪肉
Suckers' Head, and Feet, set		450	400	羊羔	羊
" Heart, . . .	each	50	40	羊心	羊
" Kidneys, . . .	"	70	60	羊腰	羊
" Liver, . . .	lb.	140	130	羊肝	羊
Sucking Pigs, . . .	each	\$2. \$1.25		猪仔	猪
Suet, Beef, . . .	lb.	120	110	生牛油	牛油
" Mutton, . . .	"	110	100	生羊油	牛油
Sweet Bread, . . .	catty	130	120	牛核	牛肉
Veal, . . .	"	140	130	牛仔肉	牛肉
Fowl.					
Capon, . . .	catty	200	180	鐵雞	雞
Deer, Shanghai, . . .	each	\$3 \$2.50		黃鹿	鹿
Doves, . . .	each	100	90	斑鳩	鳩
Ducks, . . .	catty	120	110	鴨	鴨
Eggs, Hen . . .	doz.	100	90	雞蛋	蛋
Fowls, . . .	catty	160	150	雞	雞
Geese, . . .	"	120	110	鵝	鵝
Partridges, . . .	each	800	275	鵪鶉	鶉
Pheasants, Shanghai, . pair		750	700	上海山雞	山雞
Pigeons, . . .	each	150	140	白鴿	鴿
Quail, . . .	"	80	70	鵪鶉	鶉
Rabbits, live, Canton . .	"	700	600	省城家兔	家兔
Rabbits, Shanghai, . .	"	550	50	兔	兔
Snipe, . . .	each	110	100	沙追	追
Teal, . . .	"	170	160	水鴨	鴨
Turkeys, Cock, . . .	catty	500	450	火雞	公雞
" Hen, . . .	"	350	300	火雞	母雞
Wild Duck, . . .	pair	750	700	水鴨	鴨
" Goose, . . .	each	800	700	雁	鵞
Woodcock, Shanghai, . each		500	—	上海海角	海角
Fish.					
Bombay Ducks, . . .	per hundred	250	200	肚魚	乾
Bream, . . .	catty	75	70	鯽魚	魚
Carp, . . .	"	90	80	鯉魚	魚
Catfish, . . .	"	40	30	赤魚	魚
Codfish, Salt, . . .	"	160	150	鹹魚	魚
Crabs, . . .	"	100	50	蟹	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . .	"	70	60	墨魚	魚
Dace, . . .	"	80	70	黃尾	鱗
Dog Fish, . . .	"	50	45	跌倒	沙
Dory, . . .	"	120	110	長	芒
Eels, Congor . . .	"	50	45	海鰻	鰻
" Fresh water . . .	"	100	90	淡水	鱸
" Silver . . .	"	100	90	白鱈	鱈
" Yellow . . .	"	100	90	黃鱈	鱈
File Fish, . . .	"	70	60	剥皮	洋
Fresh Fish, Large . . .	"	150	120	鮮魚	魚
" Small . . .	"	80	70	鮮魚	仔
Frogs, . . .	"	110	100	田雞	雞
Garoupe, . . .	"	110	100	石斑	魚
Gudgeon, . . .	"	100	90	白蛤	魚
Gurnard, . . .	"	90	80	紅角	魚
Haddock, . . .	"	90	80	黃魚	魚
Herrings, fresh . . .	"	70	60	黃魚	澤
King Crab, . . .	each	150	—	蟹	蟹
Labrus, . . .	catty	80	70	花	唇
Live Fish, . . .	"	120	110	生魚	魚
Lobsters, . . .	"	120	110	龍蝦	蝦
Mackerel, . . .	"	80	70	方鰲	鰲
Mullet, . . .	"	80	50	鱸魚	魚